

"Oh, my dear fellow, it would be impossible," he replied, "to calculate upon the immense numbers that will flock to our glorious standard as soon as it is unfurled—on that point there is not the least doubt; in fact, all we apprehend is, that too many will flock to us, and that their numbers will embarrass our operations by the difficulty of feeding them. As for a regular plan for a campaign, we have none at present,—the unlooked for proceedings of Government have completely deranged our original plans and we must now act according as circumstances dictate. In answer to your third question,—have we secured the co-operation of any considerable number of the Catholic clergy?—I have to observe, that we have a sufficient number with us to render nugatory the opposition of some. In Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork, we can rely on numbers of them joining us; and when we have four or five with us we shall be able to persuade the people that the opposition which may be given us by some old sordid priest is dictated by selfishness, not religion. O, we are sure of all the really good priests, and with them we shall be able to overbear the rest. They are pledged to us."

"I shall not mention the names of those clergymen he enumerated then as having actually encouraged the Confederates to resort to extreme measures, and upon whose co-operation they relied for support; but I do solemnly pledge myself that he named at least one dozen within a circuit of four miles of the Castle, besides several dozens in the provinces. Whether he had sufficient grounds for the belief which he expressed I have no further guarantee than his word; but that he is a person of the most unquestionable veracity no one who knows him can doubt. He may have been too hasty in coming to conclusions, and his hopes may have had no real grounds to rest upon; but of this I assure you, that so far as I have gone I have given a faithful epitome of our conversation."

"My dear friend," said I, "you are a much younger man than I am, and although your talents and genius are of a much higher order than mine, yet I have much more experience in the world than you could possibly have. As one, therefore, who possesses some knowledge of Irishmen, and the state of parties in this country, I feel it my duty to warn you of the dangerous gulf into which you seem determined to precipitate yourself. You say, 'you are afraid too many will flock to your standard at first.' Your fears, my friend, run in the wrong direction. Remember, I tell you, that when it comes to action, you will be miserably deserted, and that you will never get as many men to act with you as would storm successfully a police barrack."

"Oh, nonsense, man!" Mr. ——— exclaimed, with some indignation, "how can you fairly anticipate such a result, when on Slievenamon, the other day, there were 50,000 men who only waited for 'the word' to overwhelm the entire force at Her Majesty's disposal in the province of Munster? Look at Waterford, where thousands turned out at a moment's notice, and even in opposition to their leaders; and it was as much as they could do to restrain them from annihilating every soldier in the city; but, unfortunately, it is the case in every country, persons are to be found who put the worst construction upon everything, and are always looking at the dark side of the picture."

"Well," said I, "it is very necessary to make correct calculations before a man risks his fortune and his neck, and those calculations cannot be correct if we only look at the bright side of everything. My reason for asserting that you will be deserted are these—first, the people are degraded to a depth that renders them incapable of, and unequal to, the accomplishment of any great purpose, no greater sign can be afforded that these premises are correct than their willingness and extreme eagerness to congregate in large masses to hear persons talk. For 50 years they have been listening to talk and humbug—not one of the millions of promises by which they have been deluded into supporting trading and speculating agitators has been fulfilled. Their condition is now infinitely worse than when they commenced to congregate in large masses to hear spouters make promises never to be fulfilled. They see generation after generation of "spouting thieves" improve their own fortunes at the expense of the people; they behold these things, year after year, day after day, and yet they never dream of withdrawing their support from a system so abominable, so degrading, that I verily believe it could not be practised, for the same length of time and with similar success, upon any other race of people on the entire globe. Yes, my friend, it will take at least 50 years of ceaseless labour upon the part of enlightened leaders to make the people of this country a nation of men; they have been debased, brutalized, and degraded by the oppression of their landlords on the one side, and the lying, speculating system of agitation, which they were told was to raise them in the scale of nations and humanity, has sunk them to a depth of degradation which almost precludes a hope of ever raising them from. At Slievenamon their favourite pastime was going on when they assembled in such numbers, but when 'action,' which they have been always taught to abhor, is required of them, the grass of Slievenamon will not be much trampled even by the men of Tipperary. My second reason for saying you will be deserted is, that the Catholic clergy will to a man oppose you. You look astonished. Now, remember I tell you that you do not know them. The Catholic clergy value their influence and authority over their flocks far more highly than they do any temporal blessing which the success of the struggle you are about to embark in could confer on this country. Repeal of the union, separation from England, or the establishment of an Irish Republic, would not be considered desirable by them if any of these events should be brought about by the party to which you belong. They hate you infinitely more than they do the Orangeman, or even the Saxon; for you have always advocated doctrines inimical to their temporal authority. They will never forgive you, they hate and detest you, and if they now seem to sanction your proceedings, it is only in obedience to the will of their flocks, which they know it would be dangerous to openly oppose, but which they hope time may be productive of events that will enable them to resume their former sway over. Remember, I tell you that your destruction as a party would be hailed by the Catholic clergy of Ireland as a blessing which they would value much more highly than the repeal of the union. If you rely upon their support you only deceive yourselves, and if you enter into this contest without it, you sacrifice yourselves, and you will only shed 'unredeeming blood.' These are my reasons for anticipating a disastrous failure."

Mr. ——— walked with me for some minutes after I concluded my remarks without making an observation. At length he turned round, and took me by the breast of the coat, and said in a most serious tone, "If I thought that the Catholic clergy would be capable of such baseness as to encourage us in a course which they must all see leads us into inevitable contact with Her Majesty's forces, and then desert us, I for one would deem any further steps in advance as the sheerest madness. I would leave the country at once, and use all my endeavours to save my friends from the consequences of proceeding further. But it is impossible to believe that those bishops and clergymen who have joined the league, those priests who have always privately encouraged us; that those

who have openly advocated our doctrines, and have been apostles of our faith, will desert us when the moment arrives for proving our sincerity. I will not believe it; you take an ungenerous view of the priestly character. If they did not approve of our course, and were not prepared to give us their support in the struggle to which it inevitably leads, they would have warned us that we might not only not calculate upon their support, but that we must be prepared to meet their most determined opposition."

[The writer furnishes his name, address, &c., and vouches for the authenticity of these statements. If his letter be genuine, there can be no doubt that the party he refers to is Mr. T. F. Meagher.]

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, THURSDAY EVENING.—At eight o'clock this morning the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert rounded the Girdleness light, and steamed right up into the harbour of Aberdeen. The passage from Woolwich was made in 39 hours and a half, and from the Nore in 37 hours—this last run being without a parallel in the history of steam navigation between Aberdeen and London.

When the Royal yacht was telegraphed from the Girdleness Lighthouse, the harbour authorities were quite taken by surprise. From the information of the embarkation received yesterday by the Provost, from Sir George Grey, it was not expected that the Royal squadron would reach Aberdeen Bay until seven o'clock this evening, and then only by an effort to save the evening tide. But so perfect were all the arrangements made for her Majesty's reception, and so fully alive were the civic authorities to the importance of leaving nothing to be done at the last hour, that before the yacht had entered the lock to pass through the gates to the Victoria dock, the Provost and Magistrates were ready to receive her Majesty, and thousands of her citizens rushed down to the harbour, when the bells were set a-ringing to bid her a loyal welcome. The vessels in the harbour sent their colours aloft in quick time, yards were speedily manned, and the scene, as her Majesty viewed it from the bridge of the paddle-box, even at that early hour, was well fitted to excite her admiration.

The yacht was moored at the floating buoys, immediately opposite the landing place, at nine o'clock. At half-past nine, Mr. George Thompson, provost; Mr. A. Davidson, sheriff of the county; and Mr. Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, M.P. for the city, proceeded on board the Royal yacht to receive her Majesty's commands. At 11 o'clock the gratifying announcement was made that the landing would take place at half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning, and then the multitude, who had assembled in front of the yacht, gave three hearty cheers for the Queen. It was further arranged that her Majesty would receive the civic authorities at half-past one, to present a loyal and dutiful address, to confer the freedom of the city upon Prince Albert, and also receive a deputation from the Professors of Marischal College and the University.

The appearance of the dock was to the Royal visitants, a subject of agreeable surprise. Both Her Majesty and Prince Albert expressed their astonishment at a work of such stupendous magnitude, and Sir George Grey remarked to Captain Cargill, that he had no idea such a dock existed at Aberdeen. Let us describe it. It includes the upper part of the tidal harbour already described, and the water covers an area of 34 acres. It is the largest single dock, we believe, in the kingdom. The chamber of the lock is 250 feet in length and 60 in breadth, and is constructed entirely of dressed granite. The whole of this immense structure rests upon a foundation of 4000 piles. There are three pair of gates in the lock, the ribs of which are of cast iron, and the covering plank entirely of mahogany. Beyond the lock, on the south side, a cofferdam has been constructed for another entrance, for a single pair of gates, 70 feet in breadth. The whole of the quay walls round the dock are composed of dressed granite, and measure 6000 feet in length. The quays measure 100 feet in breadth, and are all paved with granite. In the centre of this magnificent sheet of water, and about 30 feet from the north quay, the Victoria and Albert is now lying gaily decked, and viewed by at least 60,000 people.

The Black Eagle and Vivid are also in the dock, but the Virago did not arrive in time for the tide.

At one o'clock, the whole of the vast amphitheatre around the dock was filled by elegantly dressed citizens. A detachment of military guarded three sides of the platform. The special constables lined the inner front of the circle, and the carriage way, which was railed off on the quay, was kept clear for the magistrates and council, who were now on their way to present the address.

At half-past one, the Lord Provost, accompanied by Captain Fordyce, M. P., Sheriff Davidson, and Sir M. Bruce, arrived in a splendid carriage. They were received, with the town clerk, magistrates, Dr. Cruickshank, Professor Pirie, Rev. Dr. Pirie, and Professor Martin, of Marischal College and University, by Sir G. Grey, on the quarter deck of the Victoria and Albert. The officers were ranged by the fore rail, and the deputation on the starboard side of the quarter deck. At a quarter to one o'clock Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared on the main deck, which was splendidly carpeted for the reception, and the moment they were recognized they were welcomed by a burst of cheering from the immense multitude who had congregated to witness the reception.

The Lord Provost, having been introduced to Her Majesty by Sir G. Grey, did obeisance, and kneeling, presented Her Majesty with the silver keys of the city. The Lord Provost had then the honour of kissing hands, and presenting in the name of the community a loyal and dutiful address from the magistrates and council of the town. In presenting this address, the Provost said, "he had the honour, in the name of the magistrates, town council, and community of Aberdeen, to congratulate Her Majesty and Prince Albert on their safe and speedy arrival in this ancient city, and begged to tender the grateful acknowledgments of the citizens for the distinguished honour thus conferred on them." Her Majesty graciously received the address, and expressed her happiness at being in Aberdeen.

The Lord Provost then, addressing Prince Albert, said,—“May it please your Royal Highness to allow me the honour of presenting to you the freedom of the city of Aberdeen,—the highest compliment which it is in the power of the community to offer. Assuredly, it cannot be more worthily conferred, and it will afford great pleasure to the citizens to know that the name of your Royal Highness is enrolled among the burgesses of Bon Accord.” To which His Royal Highness replied, “that he felt highly honoured by this mark of distinction from the citizens of Aberdeen, and highly appreciated the privilege of being enrolled a burgess of their ancient city.” Sir M. Bruce, in the name of the Senatus of Marischal College, was then introduced by Sir George Grey, and presented to Her Majesty a loyal address.

The Provost and magistrates then withdrew, and Her Majesty and Prince Albert advancing to the taffrail of the quarterdeck, was received with deafening shouts of applause. Retiring for a little, Her Majesty and the Prince again advanced, and, with the Prince of Wales in one hand and the Princess Royal in the other, pre-

sented themselves before the multitude, who welcomed them with most enthusiastic cheering.

In the afternoon, Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir James Clerk and Sir George Grey, visited the King's College, and was received in the hall by the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the University, Sir Michael Bruce, and the Professors and Magistrates of Old Aberdeen. Lord Aberdeen read an address from the Senatus to His Royal Highness, which was very cordially received and gracefully acknowledged. The Provost of Old Aberdeen also presented a loyal and constitutional address, which was received with equal cordiality. His Royal Highness showed the utmost courtesy to the large audience, comprising all the beauty and fashion of Old Aberdeen. Prince Albert was then shown through the library and museum, after which His Royal Highness proceeded to Marischal College, where he was received by the Professors in the open square of the court, and walked to the College Hall, where an address was presented by Sir Michael Bruce. After inspecting the pictures in the Hall, His Royal Highness proceeded to inspect the granite polishing works of Messrs. McDonald and Leslie, where he spent some time in examining the specimens of polished granite produced by machinery. He also visited some of the other public works.

The forest of Balmoral, which is about fifty-four miles from Aberdeen, affords a rare combination of mountain, wood, field, and flood. The deer forest extends to the summit of the far-famed poetical lock N-Na-gar. The mosses of this district abound with grouse; and the beautiful mountain itself is the resort of abundance of the ptarmigan and white hare. The whole forest includes an area of from fifteen to twenty miles. The castle, which has been recently built, is most felicitously situated on a rich platform on a winding of the river Dee, possessing, in its immediate neighbourhood, a most charming contrast to the noble and rugged scenery with which the forest abounds.

It is said that Her Majesty's visit will not be extended beyond a fortnight.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

It would seem that we must shortly expect the cholera to appear in this country, as there are all the indications prevailing which heralded its approach in 1832. In the last return of the Registrar General we find a very serious increase in the deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery. During the last three weeks in May, the deaths from these diseases were only 12, 15, and 16 respectively; during June they had increased to 37; and now, for the week ending August 5, we find they have risen to the large number of 154, which is more than double the average of the seasons. It must be remembered that diarrhoea was the forerunner of cholera when that scourge made its last visit to London.

By the accounts from St. Petersburg it seems that the disease had raged more extensively and more fatally than on any previous occasion. For the twenty-one days from the 30th of June to the 21st July the deaths have exceeded on the average 500 daily. Of the total number attacked nearly three persons died to every one that recovered. The *Military Medical Gazette* of St. Petersburg states that since the first appearance of the disease in that city, on the 30th June, there had been attacked, up to the 21st of July, 19,772 persons, of whom 4,834 recovered and 11,068 died. In the whole of Russia, since the first appearance of the cholera, the 28th October, 1846, to the 5th July, 1848, 280,318 persons were seized with the epidemic and 116,658 died. On the 28th July there were at St. Petersburg 2,396 cholera cases. In the course of the day 137 fresh cases occurred; 211 recovered and 82 died, 45 of whom were in their own dwellings. On the 29th there were 2,240 sick—132 new cases; 188 recovered and 68 died. On the 30th there remained 2,116 cases under treatment. From this statement it would seem that the disease is diminishing in intensity.

The cholera has also, we learn, broke out at Revel; on the 22nd, the number of patients amounted to 40.

In Galicia the disease has also made its appearance.

Four cases had proved fatal in the Charité Hospital in Berlin.

In Wallachia the pestilence was raging with great virulence.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 22nd ultimo, announce that the cholera had manifested itself with considerable intensity at Cairo, and that the epidemic had also reached Tantah, a town on the Damietta branch of the Nile. Ibrahim Pasha had immediately given orders to suspend all laborious works, and to supply the men engaged in them with wholesome food. All the public establishments in Cairo were placed in quarantine, and the country people expressly forbidden to bring into the towns either grass, vegetables, or fruit. All those measures had been executed.—*Britannia*, August 12.

THE OCEAN MONARCH.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—At a meeting of the Shipwreck and Humane Society to-day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the service rendered by the parties instrumental in rescuing the sufferers, gold medals of the society, executed by Wyon, of the Mint, were presented to Mr. Littledale, owner of the yacht Queen of the Ocean; Admiral Grenfell, Brazilian Consul-General Jerome. A sum of money was also voted to the crew of Mr. Littledale's yacht. It is intended to reward other parties as soon as the respective merits of each shall have been adjudged.

The mate of the Ocean Monarch, when giving his evidence before the committee, stated that being aware that Jerome was on board of the New World and having witnessed his courageous exertions when the packet-ship Henry Clay was stranded near New York, he proceeded in a boat on board the New World, and conveyed him to the wreck.

The Mayor having written to the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale, returning thanks on the part of the town for their exertions during the burning of the Ocean Monarch, a reply was received this morning, expressing the gratification, and also praising the exertions of the various parties instrumental in saving the poor emigrants.

The bowsprit of the Ocean Monarch, was seen yesterday morning off the north-west lightship.

Up to the hour at which we write, the contributions amount to upwards of £2,000.

The Venezuelan government has granted a charter for an American company to navigate the river Orinoco by steam, and it is intended to run steamers up the river 700 miles beyond Angostura. A Mr. Ellice has the superintendence of the concern.

NEW USE OF WASTE STEAM.—A manufacturer, who has a steam-engine which discharges much waste steam, conceived the idea of using it to raise pineapples. The steam was introduced under the roots of the plants, and the heat and moisture united acted so powerfully that the pineapples soon ripened; while the body of the plant, being exposed all day to the open air, assumes a healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the fruit far superior to those which have been ripened in hothouses.

DREADFUL HURRICANE ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.—Last night about 1000 boats, each manned by five fishermen, left the various ports of the east coast of Scotland, betwixt Stonehaven and Fraserburgh, for the herring fishery. When at the offing, at about an average distance of ten miles, and the nets down, the wind, which had continued during the day at south and south-west, suddenly chopped out to the south-east with rain. About 12 o'clock it blew a gale, the rain falling in torrents, and the night was so dark that none of the land lights could be seen. As soon as the gale came some of the fishermen began to haul their nets, but the sea ran so high that most of the fleet had to run for the shore to save life. At Fraserburgh, the boats being to leeward of Kinnaird's-head, which forms the entrance to the Murray-frith, were less exposed than the boats to the southward, and managed to get a landing without loss of life; but at Peterhead, which is the eastermost point of the coast, and altogether exposed to an easterly gale, 70 out of the 400 boats that were fishing there are missing, and there is too much reason to fear that most if not all of them are wrecked or sunk. At daybreak this morning the scene that presented itself along the shore between the Buchanan lighthouse and the entrance to the south harbour, was of the most appalling description. The whole coast for a mile and a half was strewn with wrecks and the dead bodies of fishermen. Twenty-three corpses were carried into Peterhead before 9 o'clock, and at the time the latest accounts left others were being constantly thrown ashore among the wreck on the sands or the rocks. Forty boats were wrecked within the circuit of half a mile, and so sudden and awful was the catastrophe, that no means of succouring or saving the distressed and perishing fishermen could be devised. How many boats may have foundered at sea or gone to pieces among the precipitous cliffs of Buchan no one at present can tell. One thing appears certain, that the lowest possible estimate of the loss of life and property by this gale exceeds that produced by any other hurricane hitherto recorded in the annals of the east coast of Scotland. It is calculated that along the coast not fewer than 100 lives are lost, and when it is considered that for the most part the deceased fishermen have left wives and families, it will be felt that the widowhood and orphanage of our seaport towns have received in one short night an unparalleled augmentation.

In recording these melancholy facts, the inquiry presents itself, "How does it happen that the boats engaged in the fisheries on the east coast of Scotland are constantly exposed to such terrible calamities, while the boats engaged on the east coast of England generally weather the storm?" The answer is simply this—the boats on the English coast are decked, while those on the Scotch coast are open. The former are in every respect fitted out for the deep sea fishery, and admirably adapted to withstand a gale; the latter, although manned by hardy and most adventurous fishermen, are adapted only for fine weather, constructed solely with the view of prosecuting one object—the herring fishery; and while this system prevails here such terrible calamities as these we have just recorded may be expected to recur.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The following additional particulars of the New conflagration possesses a melancholy interest:—August 18, 9, p.m.—The losses in the various streets were as follows:—On the pier, 33 buildings; the principal losers are Lay and Craft, Reed and Rawls, E. A. Durant and Co., Wadhams and Co., Godard and Co. In the Basin—two Boston schooners; five tow-boats belonging to the Switzure line, and float; two lake boats, two barges belonging to the Eagle towboat line; several canal boats. Quay-street, 38 buildings, most of them three and four story brick stores. Broadway, 139 stores and dwellings, including Eagle Tavern and Townsend House, United States Hotel, Columbia Hotel, &c. Church-street, 44 buildings; Diagonal-street, 2 buildings; Union-street, 34 houses; Hamilton-street, 24 houses; Division-street, 15 houses; Hudson-street, 4 houses; Elizabeth-street, 52 houses; Denniston-street, 2 houses; Lydius-street, 30 houses; Bleecker-street, 13 houses; Herkimer-street, 3 houses; Pallius-street, 6 houses. Total, 439. The loss by the different fire insurance companies, as far as can be learned, is as follows:—Albany, \$175,000; Fireman's Albany, \$75,000; Mutual Albany, \$60,000; New York Mutual Safety, \$60,000; North American, New York, \$25,000; National, ditto, \$15,000; Equitable, ditto, \$14,000; City, ditto, \$4,600; Hartford, \$30,000; Etna and Protection, Hartford, \$25,000; North Western, ditto, \$15,000; Camden, New Jersey, \$20,000; Lexington, Kentucky, \$3,000; Columbus, Ohio, \$27,000; Protection, New Jersey, \$9,600. Total, \$568,260.

Original Correspondence.

MR. G. A. LLOYD, THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION, AND THE NO-SECT HERALD.

To the Editor of the Atlas.

SIR—The old English spirit of fair play which characterises your journal induces me to believe you will not object to publishing the following correspondence, which I beg to lay before your readers without one word of comment.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obdt. servt.,

H. PARKES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN—As I cannot approve of the address issued this day by the Constitutional Association, I request that you will withdraw my name from the published list of Councillors. I have written to the Secretary to this effect.

I remain, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

Sydney, December 16.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN—In your columns of to-day appears a letter of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, expressive of his disapproval of the Constitutional Association Address, and requesting you to withdraw his name from its "published list of councillors." I beg you will allow me, as the member of the Association who had the misfortune to nominate Mr. Lloyd, to say a few words in explanation on his singular conduct.

In the first place I must protest against Mr. Lloyd giving you directions to alter the Association's advertisement, as if it was a matter of his own business.

Mr. Lloyd cannot approve of the Association's Address—why cannot he? He has deliberately, fully, and repeatedly expressed his concurrence in the objects of the Association, as set forth in the seven articles immediately preceding the address. The principles here expounded have his adherence—and does he object to their promulgation in the address? He assents to pronouncing a

system "barbarous" and "iniquitous"—and, at the next step, is it too much for him to speak of the promoters of that system as "aggressive," "arrogant," and "unscrupulous," or of its condition as "loathsome?" Or does Mr. Lloyd expect the Council of the Association, when he thinks proper to stay away from its meetings, to anticipate his wishes, and consult his peculiar notions, by a kind of prescience? The public will judge rightly of the pusillanimity, and coquetish discreditableness, evinced by Mr. Lloyd, in giving his cordial consent privately, to join and take an active part in an important Association, and then publicly to state his disapproval of an address of that body, containing no new principle, and to request the Editors of a newspaper as if they were its officers, to withdraw his name from its "published list of councillors."

"Oh! I could divide myself, and go to buffets, for having moved this dish of skimmed milk, to so honourable an action!"

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY PARKES.

December 18, 1848.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.—With reference to Mr. Lloyd's letter in yesterday's Herald, withdrawing from the body calling itself a "Constitutional Association," we have received a letter from a member of the committee, stating that Mr. Lloyd was present at the meetings at which the preliminary resolutions, containing the principles of the address, were agreed to, from which it was inferred that he would agree to the address itself.—Herald, 19th December, 1848.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN—I am unwilling again to waste my time in trespassing on yours, but your paragraph noticing my letter respecting Mr. Lloyd, appears to have been penned in one of the happiest moments of your proverbial unfairness.

Much as I had heard of this quality of the Herald, I was not prepared to see you admit into your columns a letter like that very foolish one of Mr. G. A. Lloyd's, and then not only refuse insertion to a few brief explanations from a party concerned, but in a miserable paragraph falsify those explanations for the purpose, as it would seem, of allowing Mr. Lloyd to make another exhibition of his absurdity.

I never stated that Mr. Lloyd had attended any meeting of the Constitutional Association; and I must add, it is difficult for me to conceive how you could in so unwarrantable a manner publish that my letter contained such statement.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obdt. servt.,

HENRY PARKES.

19th December, 1848.

MR. ATLAS—I was surprised at your silly way of talking in the last ATLAS. You are going to give it up do you say, just because it does not pay? Why, anybody could do that. That was what I did myself, when I was in the cook shop line; still my neighbours indulged their appetites as they liked afterwards. The ATLAS give up, because it is unprofitable? Confound it, only a week ago, I offered to bet all my present stock in trade of confectionary that you would be in existence when the youngest child in the community should be dead of old age. Depend upon it, said I, that gentleman is too full of patriotism to bestow a single thought on pounds shillings and pence. If he was not, I would have nothing to do with him.

Indeed, Sir, I always read you too admiringly to imagine for a moment that you expected me to pay anything. That was what made the beauty of the thing in my eyes,—your looking for no reward in your work of glory. I considered you a thorough liberal. And I still hope you will prove yourself not unworthy of my high opinion of your pure disinterestedness. Yes, Sir, take my advice, and go on, leaving your readers to admire you, without throwing cold water on them in the disagreeable way of last Saturday.

If you are held in high estimation as nobly disinterested, surely you will do your readers justice in believing them to possess a congenial high-spiritedness, altogether above the consideration of pay, being paid, or paying, which such men as we must hold to be vulgar—vulgar as the Herald itself.

Your great admirer,

SIMON, THE SUGAR-STICK VENDOR.

TO R. K. SCONCE, ESQUIRE, B. A.

To the law and the testimony if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them.—Isa. viii, 20.

SIR—You have given to the world one hundred and forty odd pages, with the addition of an advertisement and preface, for the purpose of proving "the Supremacy of the Holy See from the testimony of antiquity;" but the great question between Protestants and Romanists lies in a narrower compass than "the trackless and unbeaten path" of the Fathers, which as Stillfleet observes—would be running "a wild goose chase." The fact is, it is neither the Supremacy of the Holy See, or whether the Church of Rome was built upon Peter, or whether Peter was the chief of the Apostles, that are matters of great moment in this discussion, for Protestants cannot deny but that the Church of Rome was a truly Apostolical Church, but it is, what is the Church of Rome now? we say that she has "erred not only in living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith," xix Art. Church of England. The charge therefore you have to disprove is, that your Church has not corrupted the faith, that she has not degenerated into gross-immorality of practice, that she has not instituted vain ceremonies.

You acknowledge that Paul and Peter were the founders of your Church, if so, we will put these two witnesses in evidence against you, for of the 82 Fathers, whose testimony you adduce, several you say, as Barnabas, Clement, Hermas, Polycarp, &c., bear no more testimony as to the papacy, than they do to the divine right of episcopacy, while others, we can prove from the word of Jerome and other Fathers, have had their writings so interpolated, curtailed and counterfeited, that their testimony, like that of an informer, must be looked upon with great suspicion; for Jerome says in his version of Origen, that he suppressed much, "as was the practice of the Fathers," a practice which, in your quotations, you have followed. Therefore, Sir, leaving this cloud of negative witnesses, and suspicious witnesses, let us come to that standard which many of the Fathers have declared to be "the Ecclesiastical Canon,

the touch-stone of true and false," (Clemens of Alexandria) that in what "alone the doctrine of religion is taught, and to which let no man add or take anything from them, (Athanasius) and by your Church, as it now is, by its founders.

PAUL AND PETER VERSUS THE PAPACY.

DOUAY VERSION.

THE MASS—POPE PIUS' CREED.

But now once at the end of ages hath he appeared for the destruction of sin by the sacrifice of himself, and as it was appointed once to die, &c., so also Christ was offered once to exhaust the sins of many.

For by one oblation he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified.

Now where there is a remission of these there is no more an oblation for sin.

Without shedding of blood there is no remission.

Surely here the founders and the builders are at issue—the builders having evidently cast away the corner stone.

JUSTIFICATION.

PAUL AND PETER.

COUNCIL OF TRENT.

For we account a man to be justified by faith without the works of the Law.—Rom. iii, 28.

Being justified by faith, we have peace with God.—Rom. v, 1.

See also I. Peter xvi, 18, 19; also I. Peter xvi, 9.

And so Pope Leo, "by virtue and authority given him from Heaven, (when he wanted to fill his coffers), unlocked that sacred treasure composed of the merits, sufferings and virtues of Christ our Lord, and of his Virgin Mother, and of all the Saints, which the author of human salvation 'has entrusted to our dispensation,' and resolved to dispense the same through the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, &c., to those who had departed *real penitents* in God's love, yet before they had duly satisfied by fruits worthy of penance, &c., &c., and are now purifying in the fire of Purgatory, that an entrance may be opened for them into their eternal country."—Papal Bull, 1825.

MERIT OF GOOD WORKS.

PAUL AND PETER.

COUNCIL OF TRENT.

For by grace are ye saved through faith and not of works, lest any man should boast.—Ep. xi, 8.

For Christ hath also once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us unto God.—I. Peter iii, 18.

COMMUNION IN BOTH KINDS.

PAUL I. COR. xi, 28.

But let a man prove himself, and so let him (not only) eat of that bread, but drink of the chalice.

The Council of Trent pronounces "any one accursed who says that by the command of God, or necessity of salvation, all and each of the faithful in Christ ought to receive the Sacrament of the Eucharist in both kinds."

WORSHIP OF SAINTS.

There is one God and one Mediator between God and man, the Man Christ Jesus.—I. Tim. xi, 5.

That it is good and useful to invoke the Saints by supplication, that is, to implore their patronage, intercession, and mediation with God for us.

I must omit, for want of space, many other palpable differences, such as the seven Sacraments, Transubstantiation, &c., &c., and the very lucrative doctrine of Purgatory, which Meagher, a reformed Roman Catholic describes "as of heathen origin, intended to cheat the simple out of their money, by giving them bills of exchange upon another world for cash paid in this, without any danger of protest." You acknowledge yourself, however, that Purgatory (p. 76.) was not of St. Paul nor St. Peter, who declare that we are not redeemed by corruptible things, &c., for you say this doctrine "is one of those" which in St. Augustine's day, "was not as yet propounded as an article of faith, though it was generally believed,"—one of those additions to Paul and Peter's foundation which may suit the wealthy, but, however reduced in price presses hard upon the poor.

Now, Sir, as it is the boast of your church that "her doctrines are revealed in Holy Scripture, and that expressly as such they have always been unanimously taught by the Fathers, and have always been received by the Church universal." And seeing further that you acknowledge Paul and Peter as the founders of your Church. We Protestants, with our Bibles in our hands, must come to the conclusion that the Church of Rome now is not what it was.

This book, the Bible, say the Bishops of Bononia, 1553, to Pope Julius III., above all others, has raised the storms and tempests with which we are carried away, and truly if any man diligently examine it and then consider the things which are practised in our Churches, he will instantly see that they differ very much from one another, and that our doctrine is altogether different from that (i.e. Bible,) and often contrary. And this is exactly the charge we Protestants make against you; that, in the language of Paul, you have preached "another Gospel" what he warns us not to receive even from an apostle or angel from heaven.

What care we, Sir, for your antiquity, the Jews and Pagans may better boast that. Or what care we for the ancient supremacy of the Holy See. If you have cast away the foundation of that supremacy, Paul and Peter's doctrines, and you have taken to build upon the vain traditions of men heaping up thereon gold, silver, &c., (i.e. human learning) hay, stubble, &c., (i.e. Superstitious) taking as the rule of faith that monstrous dogma of your Church of believing "what has been delivered always, everywhere, and by all,"

R. S.